

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUN 430 West birand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK B. WHITE, and Strand, London W. C. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN,

issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock. The Empire State.

In a few months the agents of the Federal census will make the first enumeration since 1880 of the inhabitants of New York. What will be the figures of our population?

In 1868 there was a Presidential election and the total vote of New York was 819,766. Eighteen months later the census of 1870 showed that the population of the State was 4,882,749. The ratio of population in 1870 to the Presidential vote in 1868 was 5.15 to 1.

The total vote of New York at the Presi ciential election of 1888, likewise just eighteen months before the next census, was 1,824,510. The ratio of 5.13 to 1 indicates a total population this year of 6,821,226.

In 1880 the Federal enumeration and the Presidential election occurred within a few months of each other. In June the population of New York was 5,082,571. In November the total vote was 1,105,216. Here the ratio is only 4.6 to 1; but the vote has had two years to grow, as compared with the basis of estimate in 1868 and 1888. The increase in the Presidential vote from 1850 to 1888 was almost 20 per cent. Let us say 5 per cent. for a period of two years. According to this rate of increase, the Presidential vote at an election held next November would be 1,390,785, and the total population indicated for June, 1890, on the ratio afforded by the experience of 1880, would be 6,397,381.

The estimates obtained by these two different processes of computation vary only by about 400,000. Six millions is a moderate estimate for New York State in 1800.

One thing, however, is certain. The Empire State still leads the Union in population, as in wealth, importance, and power; and New York contains in 1800 more inhabitants than lived in all of the States and Territories at the beginning of the present century.

Chauncey Depew's Speeches.

It was a happy thought to collect and publish in book form some fifty of the orations and after-dinner speeches delivered during the last ten years by Mr. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW. Those who have had the good fortune to hear these delightful utterances on the occasions that called them forth. will note with satisfaction how well they bear the searching test of type; while those to whom the speaker is known only by reputation, will be able to understand the combination of esteem and affection with which he is regarded in his native State. As we turn over the pages of this volume, marking the wide diversity of topics and the singular felicity of treatment in respect at once of substance, spirit, and literary form, we find borne in upon us the conviction that the art of oratory is not dead, that the spoken word retains its magic, and that one of its great living masters is the author of the speeches here compiled. We see, too, that the speaker's popularity, while fostered by delight and admiration, is deeply rooted in respect, being due not solely or mainly to the charm of an unstudied zhetoric, to the winning union of wit with wisdom, but to a disclosure of sound moral qualities, of honor, uprightness, and philanthropy, of those elements of human nature which rightly challenge the leadership of men. It is because behind the orator has been clearly recognized the man, that the Empire State awards to him the high title

of its first citizen.

The speeches now published constitute only a portion of those delivered by the author, yet the range of their subjects is surprising, being almost commensurate with that of our national and social interests. Sometimes it is an urgent question in Federal or State politics that has suggested the discourse. Sometimes it is a critical confuncture in the early history of the republi or in the great civil war. Then it is the publie services rendered by a deceased President, General, or Liovernor that are commemorated. To-day perhaps the orator is addressing the alumni of Yale College; tomorrow the graduates of PACKARD's business institution will be his auditors. With equal appreciation and with equal fulness of knowledge he talks to journalists, to young lawyers, to young physicians, to brokers, to bank clerks, to railway employees, to struggling men, and to hard-working women Alike with Irish-Americans, with descendants of the founders of New Amsterdam, and with the children of the Pilgrim Fathers he is at home. There scarcely any aspect of American life in which he has not manifested a lively interest; and on the part of every audience there is an intuitive perception that his interest is unfeigned. There is in all he theme from his personal associations, an irresistible accent of sincerity. His laugh is hearty, his earnestness infectious, his sympathy genuine. He can afford to be merry and even jocose, because the sterling qualities of his intellect and character are not lost sight of in a jest. There is nothing enustic in his frony; there is not a trace of malice in his fun. His cheerfulness and gayety affect to be the spontaneous outcome of a healthy, generous, and forceful manhood. Nor when his thoughts flow from a sportive to a serious and tristful vein is there any suggestion of inaptitude, any loss of communicative power. The prefatory play of humor does but leave the mind more open and receptive to the cogency of reasoning; and he who can enliven and exhibitate can also touch

relegated public speaking to the limbo of lost arts. He has proved by his own experience that if a man will but speak well enough, he is sure to compass not only the ineffaceable effect produced by eratory upon the eye and ear, but also the immense publicity that only the press bestows. If the outgivings of the pulpit and the rostrum now obtain but a vestige of the attention which they formerly commanded from newspapers, it is because, both in form and substance, they fall short of our present standard of English composition. They cannot bear the comparisons to which type subjects them. When, however, an orator possesses Mr. DEPEW's qualifications; when breadth and accuracy of information and depth and arder of feeling are conjoined with grace and energy of diction; his speech is recognized by every journalist as of the highest quality, and is eagerly reproduced for the benefit of a multitude of readers. The eloquence of such men is an engine whose power is designation. It asks but little here below immeasurably magnified by the distributive conditions of our time. For them the press, instead of being an extinguisher,

and agitate the heart.

of the limitations of an era when the tri- of 1870 which authorized corporations to umphs of PATRICK HENRY were won solely by the voice, and those of JEFFERSON solely by the pen. But in no way could we indicate so vividly and aptly the opportunity offered to a veritable orator by the existing American environment than by quoting Mr. Depew's | State, except banks, banking associations, own words. "Nothing," he has said, "can take the place of the spoken word, the magnetism and thrill, the nameless combination of power and personality, by which a speaker sways his audience and leaves impressions which follow to the grave. If his message be of moment, the newspapers repeat and drop it into millions of minds, and the light of his revelation radiates through the republic.

Such, in truth, is the leverage, and such the horizon of the modern orator. He who thus defines them is the foremost American example of the vast influence attainable by a high-principled and masterful employment of the spoken word.

Progress Reported.

In the elaborate and impressive list prepared by the bogus ballot cranks of the various organizations whose members are to keep awake nights devising schemes to promote the adoption of the Saxron law, under which rural Republicans can vote without registering while thousands of Democrats in the large cities will be absolutely disfranchised, we fail to observe the representatives of the so-called Native American party, or Know-Nothings; and yet these Know-Nothings were the original advocates of a disfranchising ballot reform. In common fairness they should have some representation upon the list seeing that it was they who first took an unconditional stand in favor of the Australian system.

For years past these individuals have been advocating, along with their plan of twenty-one years' residence before naturalization, the scheme of a triple test of voting to be found in a man's education, his ancestry, and his possession of a requisite amount of property. At their last National Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia In August, 1888, these political cranks adopted the following resolutions, which should, of right be incorporated into every Saxton petition pad which makes its appearance anywhere for the signature of the unwary:

" Resolved. That the present naturalization laws of the United States should be unconditionally repealed.

"Brancond, That after the year ison it shall be required of every voter, before he exercises the right of suffrage. to be able to read a written or printed Constitution of the United States in the English language, and to write his own name upon the register to show that he is fitted to share in the administration of the government of the republic.

The Know-Nothings set 1898 as the date of this new departure; the Saxron ballot reformers wish to precede them by eight

years and establish such a test at once. In Harlem on Saturday night last Mr Simon Stenn, an original advocate of a property qualification for voters, presided at meeting of our so-called ballot-reform friends. Thus, one by one, in the Legislature, in executive office, in party organiza tions, and elsewhere, the opponents of universal suffrage are coming forth to range themselves against the rights and interests of the masses, and against Democratic principles.

But while such suggestive accessions are noticed on the one side, the whole force, power, and inspiration of the Democracy are seen to be arrayed upon the other, and arrayed so strongly and so clearly that no possible foubt can exist concerning the outcome of the controversy. Universal suffrage, established laboriously and against flerce opposition, has been subjected to constant and repeated assaults from the opponents of majority rule ever since. Bogus ballot reform on the proscriptive lines of Know-Nothing agitation may vary its peculiarities, but the advocacy of it by a few humbugs claiming to be Democrats does not make it Democratic. Before long we may expect to see not only the property qualification disfranchisers coming to the front, but the Know-Nothing Native Americans clamoring for the recognition which now seems to be denied them, in a movement which they may be said to have originated, and which cannot but exercise a strong attraction upon

cranks of all degrees and conditions. The Chairman of the Native American organization in this city was, we believe, up to a year ago, Mr. J. W. JARBOE, and the substitution of his name on the bogus ballot pads would be no more than a proper acknowledgment of the fact. Perhaps as good a name as any to be taken off to make room for his just at present, would be that of Mr. CHARLES H. LELAND.

Some Queer Conceits in Legislation.

One of the most useful functions of a legislative body is to afford people an opportunity to put before the community their various projects for promoting the public welfare, even though such projects may eventually be rejected as foolish or impracticable. Many a man feels that he has a genuine grievance if he cannot obtain a hearing in respect of some measure by which he conceives that the good of mankind would be advanced: atters, no matter how remote may seem the | but he subsides with a comparatively good grace if he can get the Legislature to listen to him for a moment, although it will have none of the panacea he proposes. In the various State Legislatures of the Union hundreds and thousands of curious laws are introduced and discussed every year only to be rejected and consigned to oblivion. A complete account of such measures, even for a single year, would supply material for us like a bracing atmosphere; they are felt an interesting commentary on the vagaries of human nature; and New York itself could furnish some choice specimens.

Taking from our desk at random a batch of bills introduced in our own Assembly at the present session, we find first an act to amond the law under which the Cathedral of All Saints in the city and diocese of Albany was incorporated. The fifth section of that law is thereby amended so as to authorize the chapter of the cathedral to designate, Mr. DEPEW is an incarnate refutation of with the approval of the Board of Health of the current notion that the newspaper has | the city of Albany, a spot in the lot lying at the east of the cathedral building in which shall be interred the body of the first Bishop of the diocese, the founder of said cathedral, and two members of his immediate family. We have no fault to find with the burial of a Bishop in any proper place, but it looks like a petty business for the Legislature of the great State of New ized and uncivilized natives, has not ma-York to be engaged in to spend its time in | terially increased, in Mr. KNAPP's opinion, prescribing the precise spot where a partieular elergyman and the members of his famifly shall be interred. If such a privilege is o be afforded to a Protestant Episcopal Bishop, why not to a Roman Catholic Vicar-General or a plain Methodist minister

We next come to an important bill to change the corporate name of "The Conrad Poppenhusen Association for the Advancement of Knowledge and the Improvement of the Moral and Social Condition of the Working Classes." We do not wonder that this corporation desires to alter its legal and does not want that little long. In brief. it desires to shorten its name and be called simply "The Conrad Poppenhusen Associaan electric light. They know the spell tion." Certainly its modest request ought to that compels the genius of instant and world- be granted, but is there any need of legisla-

change their names upon obtaining an order of the Supreme Court permitting them to do so still in force? That statute applied to any incorporation, society, or association organized under the laws of this trust companies, and insurance companies and, unless it has been repealed, would seem to afford the "Courad Poppenhusen Association" an ample opportunity to ob tain the relief desired without the enactment of the bill we have mentlened.

A similar measure is a proposed act to autherize the Groton Cemetery Association, located in the town of Groton, Tompkins county, to change its corporate name by inserting therein the word "rural," so as to make its title read, "The Groton Rural Cemetery Association." The desired change is slight, and it is difficult to perceive how it can be of any real importance to the cometery. At all events this change also ought to be effected by application to the Supreme Court under the general law to which we have referred, if that law is still on the statute book; and if it is not, a general law under which the names of corporations can be changed by the courts, in proper cases, ought to be passed so as to relieve the Legislature from the further consideration of such

trivial measures. The fourth and finest specimen in this lot of legislative curiosities is a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. ROBERT P. BUSH of the town of Horseheads in the county of Chemung. This project is so remarkable that we copy it in full:

"AR ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF SLINDNE

The Propie of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: "Section 1. Should any midwife or nurse having charge of an infant in this State, notice that one or both eyes of such intant are indamed or reddened at any me within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the dury of such midwife or nurse so having charge of such infant to report the fact in writing within six bours to the health officer of the city, town, or district in which the parents of the infant reside.

the parents of the intant reside.

"Sec. 2. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both. " Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the first of Sep-

tember, eighteen hundred and ninety. We have only one question to ask of Mr. Bush in reference to this bill: What is to be done by the health officer when he hears that the baby's eyes are red?

Attacked for Being a Democrat.

It has been the fashion for some years with a certain sort of supposed Democrats who have become Mugwumps without knowing it to vilify Democratic leaders whose great and genuine service to the party is gratefully acknowledged by most of its members. Thus SAMUEL J. RANDALL is ead out of the party and solemnly comminated and excommunicated every year or two by the Free Traders; yet in every peril of the Democracy the party looks to him for counsel and leadership. DAVID BENNETT HILL is continually attacked by the Mugwumpified Democrats, but the Democracy of New York follow him as they follow no other leader; and the assaults of the Mugwumps and their few imitators in the Democratic ranks only endear him the more to

the mass of his party. Senator ABTHUR P. GORMAN is another Democratic leader who is honored by the invectives of the Mugwumps and anti-democratic Democrats. He is a Protectionist, and therefore the Free Trade destrinaires are against him. He is opposed to the Botany Bay plan for restricting the suffrage, and the Chinese plan for the formation of a bureaucracy. Therefore the anti-democratic Democrats, the Mugwumps, and the socalled Independents of Maryland rage against him. Year after year they fight him; and year after year he overthrows them. He has the fault, unpardonable in the eyes of his enemies, of having the Democratic masses at his back.

The enemies of Mr. Gorman have already segun the effort to prevent his redication as a Senator in Congress. The absurdity of the attacks upon him, and the impudence of the persons who make them, are illustrated by this extract from the report of one S. DAVIS WARPIELD, who was Chairman of the Independent Committee last full when the Iniependents were lugubriously licked:

" Mr. Gonnan is an enemy of every cardinal princ ple of Democracy as laid down by Quot. 8 Constant n enemy of tariff reform and of civil service reform e has only recently placed number on record as on posing the final recommendation of GROVER CLEVELAND, ballot reform."

Now in the name of all the gods at once, when did Grover Cleveland become a cardinal principle of the Democracy? When did ballot reform, civil service reform, and tariff reform as a pseudonyme of Free Trade, become Democratic principles? The pleaof a batch of cranks, impracticables, and professional kickers trying to defeat one of the most skilful and successful organizers in the Democratic party because he is op posed to the parasitic Mugwump growth which is devitalizing Democracy, is one of the greatest triumphs of a basaltic cheek such as only Mugwumps, Independents, and Democrats who set themselves above the

people are capable of. The real Democrats of Maryland know what sort of a Democrat Mr. GORMAN is, and they will stick to him in spite of all the malice and the misinformation of his accusers. Meanwhile, the Maryland persons who look upon GROVER CLEVELAND as the creed and upit of the Democracy, need to be reminded that if it had not been for the political skill and experience of Mr. GORMAN as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee in 1884, GROVER CLEVELAND would not have succeeded in squeezing into the White House.

Aluska.

The annual report of LYMAN E. KNAPP, the new Governor of Alaska, is an interesting document, and it seems to be a straightforward statement of the impressions and conclusions of a sensible man,

There has been a vast deal of exaggeration, in official reports and elsewhere, of the progress which Alaska has made toward the stage of civilization which requires a fully organized Territorial Government,

Mr. KNAPP believes that the white population of Alaska does not exceed 3,500. His predecessor, Gen. Swinerord, put it at 6.560. The whole population, including both civil-

since 1869, when it was estimated at 33,426. The value of all the real estate, except mines and mills, of which individuals or corporations have titles within the Territory, does not exceed \$15,000; and Governor Knapp reports that an estimate of \$5,000,000, as the take up its bed and walk. value of all taxable property in Alaska,

would be rather too high than too low. The Governor thinks that the interests of the Territory demand some sort of repreentation in Congress; and yet, in his judgment, the time has not arrived for a full Territorial organization. "How, then," he asks, "can representation be seemed? It must be admitted that an election would be a farce of the most judicrous character." He thinks that it would be a good plan to keep the Governor of the Territory in Washington while Congress is in session, because wide publication. They are cramped by none | tive action on the subject? Is not the law | during the winter that officer is not of much | rate of three for a quarter.

use in Alaska. "But it does not seem reasonable," adds the present Governor, "that he should be expected to go there on a leave of absence to attend to the public business. neither is it dignified for him to be hanging about Congress as a lobbyist, nor to be subjected to humiliating intimations that he is loading and absent from his post of duty. He should go there, if at all, because the law requires him to do so as a part of his legitimate work."

We should say that Alaska has a sensible Governor just now; and also that there is no Immediate prospect that the Immense re gion which the Hon, George Jones of the New York Times discovered in 1886, will very soon require two representatives in the United States Senate.

The County Democrats are to vote to night on a proposition to read themselves out of the Democratic party of New York, by arraying themselves against the Democratic members of the Legislature, the Democratic Governor, the last Domocratic State Convention, and the established principle of universal suffrage as held by the Democratic party since its foundation. The proposition to do this emanates from those who supported Warnen MILLER at the last election for Governor; and it will be interesting to watch the vote.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee held a meeting at Washington last week, and elected the Hon, Roswell Petrinone Flower as temporary Chairman. The Courier-Journal reports that "the committee organizers are determined upon a heroic line of action in the next campaign, a fight for every doubtful district in the country." That is the right spirit, and we hope that the committee will have plenty of funds for the necessary expenses of the Congress campaign, and skilled management to conduct that campaign to the best advantage. It is an unfortunate fact that the work of the Congressional Committee has not been especially fruitful in results, nor has it been regarded, perhaps, with a proper degree of confidence. There is little doubt that with more labor and a roitness and less of Free Trade the Democrats might have had a small majority in the present Congress. It was said in 1883 that the National Committee were not inclined to treat the Congressional Campaign Committee with any great degree of consideration. At any rate, the Campaign Committee saw the business for which it was organized practically taken out of its hands. Whoever was in fault, the Democra's lost seats which they ought to have kept. It is unnecessary to repeat the mistake this year.

Under efficient officers a committee organzed for the special work of electing Democratic Congressmen cught to be a very important and useful body. There is no need that it should clash with local organizations having the same end in view or with the National Committee.

The signs point to the election of a Democratic Congress next fall. None the less is it necessary that there should be a cordial cooperation of the Democratic forces. Of these the Congressional Campaign Committee may well become one of the strongest.

Brevity seems to have been the literary virtue that secured for Lieut. State the privilege of accompanying STANLEY across Africa. The explorer says he received many hundreds of letters from applicants who wished to go with him. Many of them were so long that he didn't have time to read them. One letter, however struck his fancy. It was right to the point, and contained not a word too much or too little. STANLEY telegraphed to the writer, "Come." and Lieut State out in his appearance, the young officer who ascended snow-crowned Ruwenzori as far as he was able in the two days' time given him. This may prove a useful hint to those who in future apply for service under Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. Oscan Dickson, the wealthy merchant of Norway who contributed the money which enabled Noupenseroup to make the northeast passage, is still an enthusiastic promoter of Arctic enterprises. It has been known for some time that young Nansen could demoney he needed to make his next expedition to Greenland, and the merchant has now come forward with an offer to defray the active expense of the enterprise. According to Petermann's Mitteiungen, however, the offer has not yet been accopted, as the Government may decide to take the expedition under its own Connecticut Indiana New York Vie charge and defray the cast itself.

ble, to reach the North Pole from the east const practicable, to cross at least Greenland far north of his route in 1888.

Mr. Heen McCultoch declares that he is in rearry second with what Mr. http://sac.archine.alb.is.fl. dug thisres; of the finite) "rates. He dolls attention to be way we have fallon behind and traces our lesses to be civil war "randorfalm dorrows in ship building and to be civil war "randorfalm dorrows."

No doubt this was the beginning of the decline, but it does not cover the whole story. The fact is that we have to pay much higher wages than are paid by any European shipowners. That is where the shoe pinches.

Cheap John Wanamaken told a Washington Sunday school last Sunday that "Whether we have anything else for breakfast or not at our house we always have a text." Mr. WANA-MAKER's official text for breakfast, luncheon. dinner, suppor, and between meals is, it should | mous gains, increased Harrison's majority be added: "Let us buy and sell and get gain,"

The State Senate of Rhode Island has passed a bill giving the Governor, whose salary is \$1,000, a secretary with a salary of \$1,200, and the disproportion in the salary of the two officials is barked at by the cynics. But really Rhode Island pays its Governor a fair salary, considering the size of the State. If Bhode Island, with an area of 1,250 square miles, pays its Governor \$1,000 a year. Texas, with an area of 255.780, ought to pay its Governor about \$213,000. Yet the Lone Star State pays only \$4,000. The Governor of knode Island is well if not municiontly paid; and if he isn't satisfled he can resign and apply for a job as secretary.

The Mayor of a Kansas town has actually refused to force the proprietors of billiard rooms to take the paint off their windows. There is little freedom left in bleeding Kansas. and the fact that there is a town in the State in which men can play billiards without a mob of fanatics glowering at them through the windows is a sign of progress whereof the sunflower State should be proud.

The Lieuterant-Governor of Massachusetts announced lately that he would not be a eandidate for any office, and now the Governor makes the same declaration. This bashfulness. is not uncommon among the Bay State politicians, but it wears of very easily.

"The price of corn in the far West," says our esteemed contemporary, the Paisturgh sately "is unfortunately too low to bear transportation." This is very sail and strange, Let us hope that the price will yet recover sufficiently to be moved and even, in time, to

The processings in the Montana Legislature make necessary the introduction of g new word into parliamentary law: A Sheriff's querum.

President Harrison's Taste la Cigars,

From the Washington Crairs.
Prosident Harrison likes a good eigar, and he smokes one unter unwhen, and another after did nor. The laties of the family do not have to withdraw when he more the treat. Whe there are does not the like the atoma of a good eight, although the is the Wra Seveland in detesting the odor of a signratte. The Providential cigar is not of proulintly fine or expensive quality. Him favorite brand can be bought at about the

A WARNING IN BEASON.

Mr. Cleveland's Too Zealous Priends Playing Into the Hands of the Republicans. From the Washington Sentinel.

Hardly a day has passed since Mr. Cleveand was constrained to leave the White House that he has not worked and intrigued for a third nomination. He constantly appears before the public in letters, telegrams, speeches, and in terviews, all directed to that personal object, No opportunity to press his ambition is per mitted to pass without being utilized for all it is worth. In accepting the nomination of 1884 Mr. Cleveland said:

Of the means to this end ("the full realization of a

government by the people") not one would, in my judg-ment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from resied

When we consider the paironage of this great office, illurements of power, the temptation to regain public place once gained, and more than all, the avallability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of efficient holders with a seal burn of benefits received and for tered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to all with money and trained political service, we recogtime in the eligibility of the President for reception a nost serious danger to that colm. dedicrate, and inte

These declarations were consistent with the Democratic policy which had been pursued for forty-four years up to that time, in adopting one term for the President, as an article of the party creed. There was no departure from it in the cases of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, who were all elected before the civil war.

Yet, in spite of this distinct committal by Mr. Cieveland, and his homily on the dangers of eligibility for a second term, by which he gained votes in 1884, his whole Administration was devoted to the object of attaining a reflection. All his appointments of any value, and all the impiense patronage outside the offices, were used to promote that ambition, which he saeceeded in achieving in violation of his voluntary pladges and at the excrifice of the party which had conferred upon him the highest of honors.

Not content with those distinctions, he is new seeking a third nomination, which is plainly admitted in a recent interview with Dr. Mumford, the well-known editor of the Kansas City Tones, as follows;

I am so well situated now that if I consulted my own feelings I would prefer to have some one else take the

In other words, there is no Democrat among the six millions who will vote in 1892 fit for the nomination, and therefore I must "take the lead." Every syllable of this utterance is characteristic of that arrogant presumption of the man which was one of the causes of his defeat in 1888.

When Mr. Cleveland entered the White House, less than five years ago, he found the Democratic party united, confident in its resources, and with every prospect of a long continuance in power. He left it defeated. demoralized, and seriously shattered. That change of conditions was brought about entirely by his despotic course in discarding the counsel of the most accepted leaders of the Democrats, in belittling his Cabinet as clerks, in courting the favor of Mugwumps, and in asserting his personal superiority over all influences.

His Administration was distinctively individual in its operations, and branded Cleveland from first to last. He assumed all the responsibility, and is therefore answerable for all the results. Even in small things belonging properly to subordinate spheres he asserted this mastery as if to make his absolute control complete. He gave entire confidence to no one, from a sense of distrust for all his surroundings, even for those supposed to be nearest to his Intimacy.

Loaders from the South like Gov. Francis.

ex-Gov. Lee, Senators, Representatives, and others who seem indifferent to these experiences have encouraged Mr. Cleveland to pursue this third term ambition. They certainly have not counted the cost of that experiment, nor considered what another defeat to the Democratic party under his direction would signify. His offensive dogmas, mostly derived from Mugwump teaching, have already provoked serious distraction in addition to the causes. of discontent which led to the revolt of tens of thousands of Democrats in 1888. Elections are practical things and not theories. Strong objections to Mr. Cleveland were made in 1884. and his election was barely saved by extraorpead upon Dickson for a large part of the dinary means. If the Republicans had not stolen the Providency in 1876, Mr. Cleveland would not have been declared President in 1884. and he knows the reason.

Four new States will be admitted to the elec-West Virginia voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1881 Prof. Nansen's ambition this time is, if possi-de, to reach the North Pole from the east coast stood in 1888, in order to test his standing, of Greenland, and if he finds this projectim- and to measure the probabilities in a third trial:

Indiana (212
New York (1017
Virena) (212
West Virginia (222) 2 NG2 Harrison 110:4 Harrison 1,500 Cleveland, 500 Cleveland Of these five Democratic States In 1884, he lost the two most important in 1888, and came within a fraction of losing all the others. In New York, Hill was elected Governor by 19,171 in 1888. When Virginia was freed from Clave. landfsm the Democrats carried the State in 1850 by 45,000 clear majority. Maryland cave Claveland 11,118 in 1884, and fell down to 6.182, or nearly half, in 1889. Missouri, now so urgen for the third race, dropped from 30,906 in 1884 to 25,701 in 1888. And Massachusetts, which

over Blaine by 8,000 votes. These figures and facts are full of instruction and significance. They ought to warn Democrats against a threatened danger, and show the Southern leaders that their enthusiasin is seriously misdirected. They are bon est, but mistaken, and are playing into the hands of the Republicans who want Mr. Cleveland as their opposing candidate.

Mr. Cleveland cultivated with so much indus-

try, and where the Mugwumps promised enor-

Secretary Tracy's Recollection of the Trugedy.

From the Washington Critic Chief Parris, in the most graphic manner, told of the battle with the flames; of his discovery of the secretary in his room, and of his rescae.

Just at this point the Secretary interrupted him and seemed to recall some impublished incidents of the fire. He said that he was first awakened by his wife, but even then was in a semi unconscious condition, and i was with great difficulty that he was aroused. His idea was to dress himself immediately and hasten down stairs. Against the solicitations of his wife ho did this and got on his underclothing but the smoke overcam him just as he got his trousers partity on.
It a wife, who had ranialness with him until this time protesting all the time vehicularity, urged him toward. the window. Recovering himsel', he made his way to ward the window, followed I rain wife. He threw open

of and the dense smoke overpowered him. He fell to the floor just as his wife took her will and fatal leap from the window. He never saw her again alive.

Col. Ingersoll Recalls a Story.

"Harrison's selection at Chicago," said Insol, 'remitted one of a story of a newly tharried uple who quarteled about what they should have for ser the next day. The lumband source held have terrapin and the wife vowed she wanted duck. The quarrel got hot and they finally gemperatured on caubage. That," said the telemet pointing scornfully in the discount. the direction of the White House. " is cabbage."

Asking too Much of Ex-Pariner Bissell. From the Philarelphia Ledy c.

Wilson S. Bissell, Clave and's former law partner, was served with a subports last week at a rail-road station in Mulfalo to appear as a witness in the Ball P of abel and As the train moved out Mr. Blassill disburt's ginactly tion doners. said to the officer: "You may go to thunder. Pin ust 2-beg to put of my wedding to testify in a finel soit. It is get married to

fined Points About Them.

high if I go to pail for it."

'Aw. who are those very rough follows who always ride on the platform instead of coming maids " Gentlemen. They keep no lady out of her seat, and they don't give her even the bother ofa 'Thank you.

The Morita of the Monitor System of Armor clads May Be a Feature of the Debate on the Naval Construction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- One of the points of attack made by Mr. Chandler upon the Hale bill for adding new vessels to the navy is that the time has not yet arrived, if, indeed, it will ever come, for the construction by the United states of the ponderous, unwieldy, and costly broadside armored vessels with which European nations are making experiments of at east doubtful value." In his minority report objecting to the pending till, Mr. Chandler further declares that vessels of the monitor type are "the ideal ships for the detence of the pasts and harbors of America," and that these vessels would now be adopted for the new navy we are building were it not that our officers object to the inconveniences connected with

Navat officers undomittedly have a great aversion to monitors and will interface them to be built if they can prevent it. They prefer dwine in commoditions and any quarters above the scater line to roung below to the close and narrow rooms which the monitors afford But the question is not one of comfort for mayal officers.

A little examination will show that the antagonism thus represented to exist between the two types of armored battle ships is less than might at first appear, if indeed it need exist at all, so far as the present question of construction is concerned. The two fundamental principles of the American monitor are the low freeboard and the revolving turret. The advantages of the former are that it presonts to the enemy a minimum target, while allowing the greatest possible concentration of armor upon this narrow, exposed side, and also that it secures stability by allowing the waves to sweep freely over the deck, instead of offering a resistance such as in the highside armored vessel inevitably causes much rolling. Then, as to the turret, its cylindrical form gives all the advantage of the curved surface to cause hostile shot to glance off, and allows the maximum concentration of arm r

allows the maximum concentration of armor in a given area, while its revolving apparatus permits in all-around firs.

But while these merits of the monitor type are unequalled, it is suggestive that the minority report of Mr. Chandler from beginning to end avoids declaring that the monitor type is the best for armored vessels employed in cruising around the world and attacking an enemy in his own ports. Mr. Chandler may er may not believe that the monitor type is declared to the type of the control of the contr his own ports. Mr. Chandler may believe that the monitor type is als sirable for this purpose, but he certainly avoids with sermalous care committing himself to its use except for count defence. This, for exam-ple, is his guarded expression:

plo, is his guarded expression:

It is thought to be assudeent answer to the opinion that veace so it the monitor type will prove our best coast defent eships to say that no such ships are now being built in thrope. If the such best its no answer; for the conditions are so discreat. No great European have no mover has now that a few handed miles of coast to defend, and at an enormous expense their har bor currances have all been deepened and their whole waters edge fixed with neavy brunkations and high-powered guiss. When we have thus fortified our Agoliums of coast line, not recooning that of classa we may if we then choose, include European powers in boilding seagoing broadside incomes. But until we have spent many includes an such fortifications the best kind for us of coast and hardow detence vessels will be the spent many infilious in such fortifications the first kind for us of coust and harvor defence vessels will be the memor class.

It is accordingly evident that Mr. Chandler does not put himself on record in favor of building monitors for cruising purposes. The question, as he considers it, is this:

What is the least righting ship for coast defence "-a monifor, with all its advantages, or a cumbrous, deep draught, brainside line of bottle ship, which, whatever may be its usefulness for some purposes, it is grossly imprecating to call a const defence whip? Sir E. J. Reed, the well-known British naval constructor, in referring to the monitor system. as it now appears, a quarter of a century after its introduction, pays it this tribute:

He miss have been a dult and conservative naval architect whose thoughts brusson's wonderful little fighting ship did not stimulate into unwanted activity. It may be doubted whether ships like the Thunderer, Devastation and the admarght, which naval officers devasted to the ships would have found their way, so really the war ships would have found their way, so really the existence if the monitors of America, had not encouraged such large departures from Old World ideas.

Nevertheless, the British have persisted in practically regarding their vessels which come nearest to the American monitor, like the Glation, to be lit only for harbor service or restricted coast defence. The authority just quoted gives the reason for this policy: The work of England has making to be done upon the mich seas and in distant pairs of the world, and the extremely small freeboard of the monitor or, in other words the normal submersion of so very much of the entire ship. In Juny inconvenient, and not a little dan-gerous on sen service.

Without undertaking to judge of the technical point involved, which the experts must settle, it must be evident from all these citations that the practical question in the neading legislation is really not the difference between the monitor type and European types, but simply whether while adopting the former for coast detenders to be begun immediately, we shall simultaneously construct engoing armored vessels useful for aggression. On this point there is one consideration which Mr. Chandler idenores, namely, that attacking an enemy is itself a powerful means of home defence by diverting a part of his strength. And in one respect, it is even more closely related one respect, it is even more closely related home determe, as the McCann Board shows, on the peculiar situation of our coast The fact that must furely on nations would be separated several thousand miles from their base of supplies excited source met powerful ships from acting against the United States has sufficient moval strength to prevent the enemy from setrong islands in proximity to our coast and establishing bases of supply.

The Board also points out that our battlether side of the Atlantic, and by detaining ins there to meet them would greatly distin-in the number that could be sent against our rebors. The real question at issue, accord-cly, is simpler than it at first appears. Mr. tandler is undoubtedly right in declaring that o preparation of floating defences should Chandler is undoubtedly right in declaring that the preparation of floating defences should have priority in our naval programme. But if it appears that this very purpose will be added by building vesses for aggression as well as others exclusively for defence, there is really nothing incongruous in carrying on both schemes together, provided Congress is willing to sot apart a sufficient amount from the sur-plus for both purposes.

Chief Bushyhead's Scheme.

From the Washington Critic Bushyhead, the Cherokee chief, who is spending the summer in Washington this winter, was met on the street yesterday by an old acquaintance. "Look here, Bushyosed," said the white man, i "I selieve you are up to some mischief. What are you staying in Washington so long for !"

I am here for my people," said the Indian.
"What are you doing for your people!"
The old chief drew his friend aside, and, affecting the

manner of secrecy, said. "I am lobbying for Senator Morgan's scheme to send the negroes back to Africa."
"What have your people to do with that !" "Why," and flushyhead, "when we have succeeded

in deporting the negroes, then we will introduce a bill to deport the white people. That will put the country in the hands of its rightful owners."

Chicago's Gratitude to Platt. From the Chicago Herald. The Herald desires to express to Tom Platt of New York its high appreciation of the favor he has done Chicago in the defeat of the \$10,000.000 World's

Fair bill in the Legis a ure of his State. The Condollers.

I have been to operas funny. And have heard them all galors. I have blown in lots of money, liath for these sand the score Everything that quite abourd is, I have intened to for veared But the worst I ever heard to Gilbert's ghastly Condollers

Bullivan's muste le so ratty. Test it gives no a strange pain; Gilbert's wit, has, in a quite flat, he Tries for posen, but tries in vacc. Then when but enough no word is, And your patience distribute. Why you seems the worst you've heard is tilibert's ghantly timboliers.

And the hall his on the head He'if he wearing paper collers for the present sensing field. Never mind a heightic interred is, He will wine away file tents For the worse flow and tells online Gibbers a absorption done on

Both the nurborney "A pity Diffy y sent so your a cast, That See You a results a city, It serving all days are rest. The servers how the abird, is flowly away, and it appears.
All agree, the worst tree to heard is

Now we play you shelve the show, it And when the property of the control Next time will be created them curl in-

Wit that tick us song that cheers And we'll shour, when no more heard is Gilbert's ghasty condulers WILLIAM BARCLAY DURHAM

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUR People who see United States Commissioner Shields one day conducting the routine of business in his office, and the next day perched upon the bench of one of the United States cours dispensing justice, may well rub their eyes and saw if it is the same man. There is no mistaking the man, though. It is striking features and sweeping whishers make him always remembered when

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sweeping whichers make him always retilentered when once seen. But his manner in the two places differs. In his office in the Federal building Commissioner Shelds is one of the most genut and information official. He is approached at any time by support, and he treats at with consideration and easy familiari-ity. He is fond of a nothing long black clears, any sixting the control of the control of the control of the bend white with his six hat poked on the back of his head, while be chats with high colorais, small clerks, or chance strangers as the case may be. He have used neither hat not clear to administer the routine caths of his of-lice, and frequently is holding a pen in his right hand while with his left he delivers the stills to be kissed The brief hearings in cases of no consequence, which are of armost daily occurrence in his department he dispuss of with nightly little formally, without leaving hovoth e desk. An easy homelike atmosphere seems to be one to his office by right of his presence in it.
But mark the difference when the Commissioner as-centistic high bench mone of the official court froms.

There is then no easy freedom in his face or bearing. His habitual kindly expression changes to one of stern impartially. He adjusts his glasses on his nose at a dig-nified single, and looks over thom with a cold, judicial gaze. He permiss no breach of descrim on the part of coinsel, and chause threatened disorder with a glance. He observes and exacts the whole dignity due a na-tional court. He makes radiuse promptly, and with a scientifity the would do honor to decorder Smyth, who, according to some of his follow Judges, thes himself for contempt of court every time he houghs

The young women in Barnard College are not to be without some social size to their college life. Insemuch as there is only one class in the institution, and that is composed attorether of modest freshmen, there has been little opportunity so far for the students to appear in a body before their friends. But the trustees have arranged for some informal receptions at the college building an Madlam avenue, and those who are so for-tunate as to get invitations will have the chance to see the Barnard girls in their own quarters. The first tea this mouth will be followed by more events of the same sort, and it is not unlikely that at these meetings there will be some lively propagantist work done by the en-thusias ic young women and the confident trustees.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, and a number of other men and women interested in educational affairs, are organizing a society to intro-duce free kindergarten schools on a plan similar to that adopted by the Philadelphia society several years ago. The Public Educational Society is in the new work also,

The Woman's University Club will have a tea at its far these teas have been the only occasions when the catelde world, and particularly the man part of New York, have had opportunity to see what the Woman's University Club and its members are like. All the signs indicate that it is going to be a great success.

Edward Bellamy is getting on to the lecture platform. How long he will last as a really great attraction is problematical. Time was when Henry George and Dr. Scallynn drew thousands besides these who believed in their theories. Now both George and McGlynn do not oring great crowds to hear them. In fact, 90 per cent, of their auditors are the same persons time after time In the various cities where the apostles of land tax reform speak. Beliamy as a new card is likely to have large houses to speak to in this city. He will speak on next Wednesday in Cooper Union before a mass meeting arranged for by the Central Labor Upion, the Liberal Club, the Nationalist Clubs, and fifty-eight other organizations. The managers are planning size for an overflow meeting.

the other day one of a number of women who were go ing shopping dropped a recketbook, which lay close to the stove. A man at the door pointed it out to the we-man in front of him, who was the last in the line. She turned, picked it up, and was going into the store when the conductor, who had been coming over the owner-ship of the pocketbook, cried out "Here, that pocket-book doesn't belong to you." Thereupon the woman turned and said. 'I'm taking it to the owner, who has gone into the store. Site is with me." "Then why is she not at your side?" the conductor asked, and then started to go after the pocketbook, saying, "You must turn the pocketbook over to me." A crowd gathered, out of which came the owner of the pocketbook. She had gone into another store, missed her pocketbook, and came out to search for it. Although the incident caused a delay of ten minutes, no one seemed to mind it. Seven paneles hung on a line in a painting in a window in the shopping district are labelled. "Blueboard's Wives." An exercise of fancy in the same direction is the title of "Blondes and Brunettes" given to one of the most popular of the flower platures at the present Water Color Exhibition. It shows only a few pansies

carelessly thrown together. The effort to introduce loud-colored writing paper of various shades ornamented with flowers and other de signs is apparently a failure, judging from the large quantity of it stacked in the window of an up-town stationery store, and inhelled, "At Reduced Prices."

Few people would believe that there could be a cross upon the City Hail, but there is. There are four of them, in fact, and so plainly and distinctly do they stand out that after once seeing them it is almost im-possible to look at the Hall without seeing them again. Stand facing either of the four corners of the clock tower and look steadily at the two heavy upright scrolls that separate the four dials. After a few moments the deep narrow space between the two scrolls will form to the eye the upright of a cross, the arm of which to furnished by the heavy shadow east by the upper rolls sun is casting the shallows heavily on the particular corner looked at, but after it is once noticed it can be

seen at any time of day. The attempt : w being made by Comptroller Myers, acting as the agent of the State Comptroller, to collect \$5,000 from the executors of the late William H. Vanderbilt under the "Collateral Inheritance Tax law "calls attention anew to the stringent provisions of this pe-culiar law and the great sums of money yearly accruing to the State Treasury under it. The law, which went into effect in 178% imposes a tax of five per cent, on all legacies passing under any will to collateral heira stran-gers to the blood, and to corporations. The law describes the following classes of bequests as not taxable. Bequests to father, mother husband, wife, child brother

stater, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, an adopted child or adopted children, or any person to whom the decedents stood in mutual acknowledgment of parent. Corporations are exempt which are of an entirely public and charitable nature, such as almahouse corporations. Mr. Vanderbis: oft axable bequests to individuals of a lump som of something like \$1,500,000, and the taxes upon these have been paid. The effort now is to collect the tax upon Mr. Vanderbilt's charitable bequests.

Under this law the estate of Joshua Jones paid into the Compiroller's office over \$280,050, and the estate of Mary T. Morgan nearly \$54,000. The largest amount ever paid by any estate, however, is that which will soon be paid by the estate of Mrs. A. T. Stowart. An examination of the exemption clauses of the Tax law shows that nearly every one of the bequests under Mrs. Stewart's will staxable. Mrs. Stewart had sparcely a blood relation living. The tax appraiser of the estate has not yet been appointed, but it is believed that the um to be paid by the estate into the State Treasury will esceed \$1,000,000.

The builders have had a great year, and masons and carpenters have found their services in demand at the very time of the year when they look for indoor work or prepare for a season of fulctions. "The weather about which everybody has been com-

plaining, a man who has constructed some of the largest spartment Louses in New York said recently, will be the means of enriching many a builder in New York. Very often owners must that we shall agree to form. Very often owners must that we shall agree to finish buildings at so early a princil that we have a very small margin of time to spare, betwee it is that we are obliced to here extra labor at a higher cost than the current rates in order to be on this current rates in order to be on this. This extra labor is a very expensive item, considering the conseness with which we have never in the windows distributions. A long stress of sterms in the window and the arm tarted. ter and particularly is they are accompanied by heavy falls of some instead absolutely increases to empoy early men when the weather come. This year sarrely an early month will be recorded in New York. The work he so for advanced in every direction that we are print the algorithm to medical. May to-day. It is an in wisd that blows no one any good. The bullets are having a turn at me.

Figure H. Caliman, who has for some time been Study the white setting the Loudents, has going to Paris whate and is praviled in Francis with the parison. Short calling in current with on the Loudent was varied unit a correct to The Employ approve tends great hand to be and en-garances were from the consense of a minumental and the bound of the satelline the control of the formula of the five field of the five field of the five field of the field of

A gratiquou who has not returned from France sure this till Ather can a his larger, which there died this far a year or two age are to a single full record the form of the free his a call. Puller and and the record to the far and and the far are to the far and and the far are to t util Appel the woods "Attended Ambalance appear on he wis of he impelat magons They have not quite reached the problems, and rapidity of our own ambulance service, but they have made a very good